The Times-Dispatch PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT

TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.

BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Varhington Bureau: No. 501 Fourteenth Street, Northwest, corner Pennsylvania

Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store, No. 1102 Hull Streets Petersburg Headquarters: W. A. Perkins,

44 North Sycamore Street. The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold

at 2 cents a copy. The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH IS

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday in Richmond and Manchester and Petersburg, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents per month. THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmord, Va.

BY MAIL. Year, Mos. Mos. Mo. Daily, with Sun. ..\$5.00 \$2.50 \$1.25 50c Daily, without Sun. ..\$00 1.50 ...75 250 Sun. edition only ...2.00 1.00 ...50 ...50 Weekly (Wed.) ... 1.00 ...50 ...25

All unsigned communication, will be discarded. Rejected communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1905.

If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times Dispatch follow you.

City subscribers should notify the Circulation Department ('Phone 38) before leaving the city.

If you write, please give city address as well as out-of-town address.

GOOD CHEER FOR TO-DAY.

After death shall come the true life and after desolation the true consolation, that life shall deliver our souls from death-that consolation shall deliver our eyes from tears.

Judge Witt to the Rescue.

In recalling the grand jury and instructing the members to make a thorough investigation of the recent city a popular demand. Public confidence has been rudely shaken and a host of indignant voters require that diligent indignant voters require that diligent inquiry be made to ascertain if there was
quiry be made to ascertain if there was
there was at the precincts as there was at the precinct as the property of t Third Monroe, if there was a plot to defeat the will of the voters, and if so to apprehend not only those who did the dirty work, but those also who put them up to it. If it shall develop from the inquiry that the fraud at Third Monroe was exceptional and that the election otherwise was honestly and fairly conducted, none will be more gratified than The Times-Dispatch, But The Times-Dispatch expresses the sentiment of every honest Democrat of Richmond in demanding that the truth and the whole trut... be ascertained and proclaimed, no matter how distressing and humiliating the rev clation may be, no matter what guilty

man is thereby exposed. There is sno crime more contemptible more audacious than that of stealing ballots. It is bad enough for a trusted juege of election to steal a man's vote and rol him of his constitutional right to vote for man or measure of his choice; the felony is compounded when the thief after have ing stolen the ballot casts it for the man or measure that the voter opposed, to the State, that is also a proper deduc-Such a theft is high-handed robbery of practice of a highwayman through the sum of money in interest on a debt which contemplitible method of the sneak thief. The ballot thief has none of the courage of the highwayman. He would not dare hold a voter up in the open and take his ballot from him. He manages to have himself appointed to a position of trust and commits his theft in a corner. It makes the blood of every manly man boil with indignation that he should thus be defrauded, that a thief should steal his ballot and do his voting for him.

And to think that such a crime should be committed in a Democratic primary, in an election which is supposed to be an affair among gentlemen!

It will not be tolerated in this community, for apart from the dishonor and disgrace of it, if contests between 'citizens cannot be fairly settled by ballots, in time they will be settled by bullet Dishonest elections carried to their logical end will inevitably result in revolution. If any man doubt, let him inquire into the repeated revolutions in the South American republics, so-called, The outs resort to force because the ins give them no show of success in the farcical

elections. The eyes of the whole State are upon Richmond, and as a people we must vindicate ourselves. We are choosing officers whose business it will be to prosecute criminals and enforce the law and preserve the peace and good order of the What good results may we

criminals! Gentlemen of the grand jury, go to the the second, to weigh not less than thirtybottom of this wretched business which two nor more than thirty-five ounces you so cleverly discovered at Third Mon- avoirdupols, and the third, to weigh no roe Probe deep, investigate to the ut- less than sixty-four nor more than sixtymost, if it takes you all summer, and let eight ounces avoirdupois weight; and us know the worst. If there is a political each loaf of bread shall have legibly despool m this community it must not stamped or impressed thereon the weight be concealed. The remedy is in exposure of the bread in figures-one, two and

and disinfection. Do you reveal it, and the people will attend to the rest. In the meantline there is a work for the people themselves to do. It behooves every citizen to aid the grand Jury in its work in every way that he can, and especially should every voter who is summoned cheerfully testify as to how he voted. This is no less than a bounded duty of citizenship, and we hope that no witness summoned will disregard it.

Thrift vs. Hospitality.
The Roanoke-Chowan Times, of Rich
Square, N. C., prints the following unique item of news from a correspondent who is obviously a Quaker:

unique item of news from a correspondent who is obviously a Quaker:

"Benjamin P. Brown and wife returned last Seventhaday from an extended irip through Pennsylvania, Now Jersey, New York and Canada. Brother Brown and wife, who are thorough Southerners and devoted to the interests of their own State, having spent their lives at much hard labor in this county, where the toil of their hands has been much rewarded, enjoyed to the fullest extent a trip such as they have just taken. The different phases of farm work and life in various sections visited were very interestingly observed. Carolinians delight to enjoy all they produce from the soil, and give luxurious dinners, and when, it can be stated, they are called upon for a financial contribution to any cause the amount given is quite moderate. Northern people are much the opposite. They are inclined to reduce everything they raise to money. In some places in Canada and in the Northern States, Preacher' Brown often saw spring chickens in abundance in the yards, but seldom did he get to sample them on the table; and it is a fact very observable to all that Northern people do not put much stress on table display, but rather on money accumulation."

That reminds us of the "hot biscuit" discussion, but do not throw up your

on money accumulation."

That reminds us of the "hot biscuit" discussion, but do not throw up your hands dear, reader, for we are not going to revive it. But this homely illustration serves right well to point out a characteristic difference between Northerners and Southerners. Farmers at the North raise chickens to sell; farmers at the South raise chickens to cat. North ern farmers are thrifty; Southern farmers are prodigal. Northern farmers think of the money the chickens will bring if served on the table of some one else Southern farmers think more of the pleasure to be derived in serving the chicken on their own table. Northern farmers do not feel called upon to sacri fice money-fetching chickens to hospitality; Southern farmers have nothing too good for a guest. Go out to-morrow and take dinner with your friend in th get the fattest chicken on the place with all the accompaniments from the garden, and after dinner the most luscious melon in the if one does not satisfy, the whole paten will be at your disposal. It is a pity that the Southern farmer is not more learn from his Northern brother how to when he learns the lesson, as he wil ful hospitality become tainted by his thrift. It is as fragrant as primary, Judge Witt has promptly met fried chicken; as refreshing as his juiclest

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—I write to ask you for an explanation as to listing income for taxation.
As I understand it, from the gross amount of the income are to be deducted only six hundred dollars, and all losses durations. ing the year preceding the 1st of February, and nothing more. Some think that family expenses are also to be de-

From the gross income of a taxpayer received from February to February, the following deductions may be made:

First, \$600 exemption; second, interes paid out; third, loss by closed accounts fourth, the amount of taxes paid the State.

For example, a taxpayer receives between February, 1904, and February, 1905, an income, let us say, of \$10,000 He may deduct;

Exemption \$600 Interest paid out, say... 200 Loss by closed account, say... 700

Loss by closed account, say...... Taxes paid State, say.....

He would then list his net income at \$8,382. He is, of course, allowed the deduction of \$600, and if he has paid taxes tion, as the State receives the money and has the use of it. If he has paid out a he owes, that is a proper deduction, as it comes out of his income, if he has actually lost a sum of money in any busines transaction, he is entitled deduct that also, as his income is reduced by so much. But some men who buy and sell stocks seem to think that their "paper losses" may be deducted. Not so, If during the year a man has bought stock at a hundred dollars a share, and it declines in price to eighty dollars a share he is not permitted to deduct the loss unless he has actually sold out. That he

what we mean by "closed account." It is a nity that there is so much misunderstanding on this subject. An income tax is a just tax, and every taxpayer is as much in duty bound to list his income as he is bound to list his personal

Washington's Bread Law.

Recurring to the proposal now pendng in this city to regulate the size of a loaf of bread, our readers will be interested to know that there is such a mu nicipal regulation in the city of Washington. The regulation is contained in the laws of the Corporation of Washington, which provides that bread made in the District of Columbia if offered for sale shall be composed of the best quality of fine, sweet, superfine wheaten flour, free from all adulterating ingredients, and from any improper or unwholesome mixture whatever. The loaves of wheater reasonably expect if such officers are bread sold in the city shall be of three chosen by the fraudulent acts of the distinctive sizes or weights, to-wit: The most contemptible and audacious class of first, to weigh not less than sixteen nor more than eighteen ounces avoirdupois

four-the figure one to be stamped on the PRIMARY AND GRAND JURY loaf of the first weight, the figure two on the second weight, and the figure four on the third weight.

"Loaves of bread made of rye flour or of unbolten wheaten flour, or bran broad, when offered for sale, shall be of the sizes and weights fixed for loaves of wheaten bread."

There is a French loaf, which runs very light, which is not covered by this law. A penalty of two dollars is provided for every loaf offered for sale in violation

of the foregoing law. This comprises the view recently pressed by The Times-Dispatch that it is perfectly competent for the Council to make a regulation requiring that a loaf of bread shall weigh not less than so many ounces. We are not at all sure, however, that it would result in giving consumers more bread for their money, for the Council cannot, of course, regulate the price.

The mere fact that something like a mild storm of criticism shows that it was a mistake to divert the band concert on Thursday night from Gamble's Hill, where it was billed to play for the benefit of the public, to the Howitzer reception, in honor of Senator Martin. Ordinarily the change would have provoked little comment, although in any event some people would have been misled and disappointed. But these are stirring times, and the air is full of politics. No use saying that this or that meeting has no "political significance" when it is designed to do honor to either Martin or Montagues Politics follows the candidates around as shadow follows substance. We have no idea that Colonel Cutshaw or the members of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings meant to violate the proprictles, but the incident serves to show how careful all public officials must be in these plping times. It will not do, don't you see, to convert the public's brass band into a political organ, no matter which one of the candidates is being honored., Let the incident pass; but there must

Mrs. Almira Kramer, the woman who is to make Kalamazoo, Michigan, famous, is dead. She died a few weeks ago, and it has been found that her will provides that \$10,000 of the money she left shall be set aside as a sacred fund, the income from which shall be used to feed weary tramps. Since the will, with this remarkable provision, was made public, other Kalamazoo philanthropists have come forward with a proposition that another fund be provided to furnish the "Weary Willies" with a lodging house in Kalamazoo, so the income from Mrs. Kramer's ten thousand shall be at once available for soup, meat and potatoes. Thus it is proposed to relieve the hunger of the

be no repetition of it.

Dr. William E. Evans, rector of Monumental Church, will celebrate on Sunday next the fifth anniversary of his services in that field. It has been a useful and honorable service, and may the Lord bless him and prosper him and spare him many good and long years to this community.

army of hoboes who will, of course, now

turn their steps towards Kalamazoo and

make that place their tional head-

quarters.

In view of the number of investigations nade necessary by recent discoveries in Washington, it would seem that the time is ripe for another campaign with "turn the rascals out' for a slogan.

Postmaster-General Cortelyou is raising much fuss about it, but they do say he is making some very searchink inquiries around in the corners of his big shop. -----

While the dove of peace is making its nest at Portsmouth, N. H., the Japs are hurrying more troops into Manchurla. The Mikado knows how to make the dove

that the grand jury can materially "mend its hold" by holding another special session, and the judge is probably quite

Colonel Bryan maintains that the woods

hard to call them out of the woods to he polls at the last few national elec-Mr. Schwab is still lingering around St

Petersburg. Still striving, perhaps, for that shipbuilding contract that he some time since had in the newspapers only.

It has been whispered that the occur wires from Japan have suggested to the Hon. Mr. Sago that he had better talk less and do more wood sawing.

Mr. Depew's name still stands on on pay roll, that of the United States Senate; but not so prominently as it used to look on the Equitable pay sheet. There is said to be much gold hidden

tway in the hills of Sakhalin. 'The Japs knew what they were doing when they went in to possess the land. It was not all the work of amateurs The fine hand of some old stagers can

be seen in the offish work that was done in the recent primary. Now and then we hear something about Vice-President Fairbanks, and always the

news about him has reference to the

next presidential struggle. The object of the pure election law is to insure pure elections. That's all it's for. Let the grand inquisition go righ

along to the bottom.

Senator Morgan is of the opinion that he above all men has the right to say

The cotton leak scandal in the Agricultural Department, like a prairie fire grows as it travels,

A grand jury can sometimes be a wor derful kind of an eye opener. The Shah of Persia is doing Paris, and

hasn't been shot at yet. Cannon, cannon; who got the cannon?

Comments of the Press-Richmond's Elections and Indictments The papers are discussing Richmond's "Primary Election Scandal." Some views are given below.

Awkward Positions.

Awkward Positions.

When men preach honest elections and vehemently deery against the use of money in elections they put themselves in awkward positions when they so flagrantly neglect to practice what they preach that the grand juries in the communities in which they live are compelled to take cognizance of the fact and indict them for vigating the laws of the pelled to take cognizance of the fact and indict them for violating the laws of the State. But it is just what Mr. A. B. Williams, editor, of the Richmond News Leader, has done, and the result will be awaited with interest. Mr. Williams takes the ground that he had ar perfect right to do as he did. Without entering upon a discussion of this point, he has certainly in season and out of season warned others against doing exactly what he has done.—Alexandria Gazette. andria Cazette

Old Viva Voce Again.

Old Viva Voce Again.

The elections scandals disclosed by the grand jury investigation in Richmond are convincing evidence of the truth of what the Index-Appeal has asserted for many years, that purity and absolute honesty in elections-primary or final-are to be attained only by the viva voce plan of voting, honestly, and rigidly enforced. Of course, that plan of voting is a severe ordeal to the nerves of some timid voters, but our forefathers stood it unflinchingly from the time the right of suffrage was granted in Virginia to the time the Underwood Constitution was adopted, and as their descendants, we should be ashamed to confess to the degeneracy of being afraid to vote openly as they did.—Petersburg vote openi, Index-Appeal.

Defiance of the Law.

A primary election was held in Richmond the other day and among the candidates was one in which Mr. Alfred B. Williams editor of the Richmond News Leader, felt a great interest. To further, the chances of his friend, Mr. mond the other due and among the candidates was one in which Mr. Alfred B. Williams editor of the Richmond News Leader, felt a great interest. To further the chances of his friend, Mr. Williams procured a certain man to do influential work in a particular ward; and a few days thereafter remitted a check for \$25 as compensation for the service rendered. These are the facts as boldly stated by the editor. Mr. Williams is a fine man, and the News Leader is a splendid paper. Both have positively and persistently advocated purer and honester election methods. Mr. Williams claims that he did not violate the law, inasmuch as he was not a candidate; that his candidate friend was entirely ignorant of the transaction; and that a candidate's friend can do things that he would not dare attempt for fear of incurring disgraceful penalty.

We hate to add the weight of our ponderous condemnation to the general verdict that an enlightened public must render in this case—because, as a rule, editors can do no wrong. But the law is comprehensive in its inhibition, saying, "No person shall pay," etc. It doesn't say "no candidate," but "no person," thereby positively prohibiting anybedy from using money or its equiva-

ing. "No person shall pny." etc. It doesn't say "no candidate," but "no person," thereby positively prohibiting anybody from using meney or its equivalent to influence voters to favor an aspirant for their ballots. So, we think his proceeding was contrary to the letter of the law as it is unquestionably violative of the purpose of the Legislature. This opinion is strengthened by a simple analysis of the position taken by Mr. Williams, to-wit: If he has the right to pay one man \$25 to work for a certain candidate, it necessarily follows that he has the same right to pay ten men \$2.50 cach to render similar service—and that is merely a cuphemism for election bribery. Then the law falls, and the State reverts to the old campaign methods, with the use of money corruptiy in elections, only with a little more secrecy, circumlocution and evasion.

If Mr. Williams had in mind the making of a test case, we trust that judgment will be tempered with mercy, and that the principle which he appears to contend for will receive the emphatic displeasure of the majesty which it seems to flout and defy.—Bristol Courier.

For Real Purity in Politics.

For Real Purity in Politics.

The Richmond grand jury, after ten days of rigid investigation into alleged irregularities during the recent municipal primary in that city at the third precinct of Monroe Ward, brought in five indictments against parties charged with having violated the Barksdale pure election law. The most prominent of the parties indicted is Alfred B. Williams, editor of the News Leader, who some parties indicted is Alfred B. Williams, editor of the News Leader, who some days ago, in a frank and manly way, made a full and clear statement as to his connection with the alleged irregularities, in which he admits that he paid Samuel Goldstein, who is also indicted, by his personal check, \$25 for his services in behalf of Colonel G. W. Anderson, who was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commonwealth's attorncy. The section of the Barksdale law under which Mr. Williams is indicted is as follows:

"No person shall expend, pay, promise, loan or become pecuniarily liable in any way for any money or other valuable thing in behalf of any candidate for office at any election, primary or nomi-nating convention held in this Commonnating convention held in this common-wealth. Any person or candidate violat-ing any of the provisions of this act shall be subjected to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or confined in jail not less than one nor more than

No man who knows Mr. Williams believes he intentionally violated the letter or spirit of this section, and if there has been a technical violation, as would seem probable, in view of the breadth of the language used, we cannot staking Mr. Williams's statement the language used, we cannot the connection with the unfortunate affair as strictly true, any moral obloquy can rest upon him therefrom. There is a vast difference between the employment of money for corrupt purposes—for instance, for the purchase of votes—and for compensating any active worker, who is not influenced himself by the compensation he receives, to give his time and services to the interests of his candidate, at least from the moral point of view. The people want pure elections, and they want a pure election law; but they do not want a construction placed upon it which will make it absurd, but rather one that will make it meet the demands of the people for real purity in politics—Fredericksburg Star.

Let's Have Square Deal.

Let's Have Square Deal.

Richmond is just now going through a period of excitement with resard to the primary held there a month or two ago. The grand jury has made a thorough investigation, and the result is a report finding that in one precinct, of Monroe Ward the ballots were manipulated to a startling extent; though the general result of the primary is not affected, because the election as conducted elsewhere was honest. The fact that there is fraud in any precinct in a party primary is disgraceful, and the Richmond-grand jury properly takes occasion to express the opinion that "mora stringent measures should be taken to safeguard the ballot." It is not encouraging that this should have to be said of the conduct of Democratic primaries in the State of Virginia, but it is unquestionably true.

In the city of Roanoke appeal has like-wise been made to the courter for "reitef"

unquestionably true.
In the city of Roanoke appeal has like-wise been made to the courts for relief from a condition, which, while not la-

volving any fraud, bears the aspect of deliberate unfairness towards the Democratic public. * * Cannot the Democratic party of Virginia get itself into such shape that its own members in every city and doubtly can feel confident that they will receive fair trealment—"a square deal"? As it is, in many parts of the State the party is divided into factions which regard each other with distrust and bitterness, while the Democrat not allied with fraction fears that, whatever faction has the upper hand, an effort will be made to take advantage of him. This is a bad condition of affairs, and no time should be lost or effort spared in correcting it.—Norfolk Landmark.

Enforce the Law. The Richmond grand Jury evidently takes a serious view of the Barksdale

Editors on Top.

Georgia and Virginia editors are having their time of trial, both troubles growing out of politics.

In Georgia, a legislator, rising to a question of personal privilege because Editor Gray, of the Journal, criteised the free pass brigade in the Legislature, severly secred the editor whereupon the editor attacked the law-maker, who was armed with a pistol and knife. An associate editor disarmed the legislator and the editor came out on top.

In Virginia, Mr. A. B. Williams gave his check during the city campaign to a worker to work for Mr. Williams favorite candidate for prosecuting attorney. It turns out that the law in Virginia makes such expenditure of money a crime, and the grand Jury is investigating it, and Editor Williams may have to meat an indictment. As soon as the matter was noted he made a frank, public statement that because of his friendship for a certain candidate he had given twenty-five dollars to a party worker to do all knew nothing of it, and Mr. Williams had no purpose except to advance the interests of a personal friend, who stood for public measures he approved. He expected the money to be used legitimately to pay for the services of men at the polis. His frank statement has shown that he had no motive that was wrong, and the public feel that he has no morally committed any clime. At the sometimes legitimately used, it should be prohibited by law, because it may be used by bad men as a cleak for the lishonest. prohibited by law, because it may be used by bad men as a cloak for the dishonest use of money.—Raleigh News-Observer.

RAILWAYS.

Contrast in the Matter of Capitalization, Freight Rates and Wages

Contrast in the Matter of Capitalization, Freight Rates and Wages
The best statistics on English roads show a freight rate on minerals of 1.33 cents per ton mile, on merchandise and livestock of 2.34 cents, on all commodities of 2.32 cents. On American roads the average on the same classes of freight is 0.55 cents per ton mile. On German roads it is 1.42 cents, on French roads 1.55 cents, on Austrian roads 1.15 cents, on Hungarian roads 1.30 cents.

In 1903 the average passenger rate on Hungarian roads 2.50 cents per mile this was an increase, due it is claimed to the transfer of the cheaper passenger rates to the interurban electric roads, and not to an actual advance in passen, ger rates on the same classes were, in England 4 cents, in Germany 3.4-5 cents. Taking the miles that a laborer can travel on an average day and the control of the cheaper passenger rates on the same classes were, in England 4 cents, in Germany 3.4-5 cents. Taking the miles that a laborer can travel of 5 miles, the British 32 miles, the Germa 33 miles, the Germa 33 miles, the Road and 1 miles.

On American roads the pay of 100 moutive engineers averages \$4 per day; England 21 miles.

On American roads he pay of 100 moutive engineers averages \$4 per day; England 1 miles.

English 7.52 cents. During the last former get \$2.25 per day; British, 91 cents; Belgian, 710.00 moutive engineers averages \$4 per day; England 1 miles.

On American roads he pay of 100 moutive engineers averages \$4 per day; England 1 miles.

Get American roads he pay of 100 moutive engineers averages \$4 per day; England 1 miles.

English 7.52 cents. During the last former get \$2.25 per day; British, 91 cents; Belgian, 75 cents. During the last former get \$2.25 per day; British, 91 cents. British, 91 cents.

conservative supervision is conceded and is in operation, it will be seen to have been the best for railroad property, as well as best for the shippers and the public. Any one who runs amuck at the railroads is unwise and imprudent. Any one who protends that their offensive use of power can be prevented only by government ownership is one who dishelieves in government at all.

This country will not subject the people to oppression by the railroids nor the railroads to oppression by the government. But it will establish and maintain justice and a square deal for all. A rude hand cannot be thrust into our delicate industrial machinery at any point without inflicting damage and doing harm to the whole system. All this is perfectly well understood by the Fresident, and his policy means just what he stands for, a square deal for all. There is only one kind of real prosperity, and that is general, in which all have a share, and to secure that is the business of the government as far as government can concern itself at all with industrial conditions. This should be the only purpose of Congress in dealing with the railroad question, and as far as the Fresdent is concerned, that is the policy that will secure has indersoment and nothing else will.—San Francisco Call.

Don't Come Easy. Richmond is baving a lot of trouble over its primary. Oh, well, the good things of life don't come easy-Greensporo Telegram.

Some Things, Yes.
There is no knowing what a woman will do," ruminates The Richmond Times-Jispatch. Do you know what one will will do," ruminates The Richmond Dispatch. Do you know what not do?- Montgomery Advertiser.

TuttsPils This popular remedy never falls to effectually cure

Dyspensia, Constinution, Sick Headache, Billousness And ALL DISEASES arising from a

Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion The natural result is good appetite and solid fiesh. Dose small; elegantly gugarcoated and easy to swallow. Take No Substitute.

Brief Items From Everywhere.

Kitten With 28 Feet.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.-W. C. Nord, a saddler, of this city, has a litter of a sadder, or this city, has a litter of amalgamated kittons. They were pre-sented to him by his old gray cat. There are twenty-eight perfect little legs, seven heads and seven they tails that wag ceaselessly as their owners try to draw them apart. The kittens are united at their anatomical centers.

Suit Against Belmont.

NEW YORK, July 28 .- John H. Freit, The Richmond grand Jury evidently takes a serious view of the Barksdale election law, having returned six indictions in the recent primary—five for misdemeanors and one for felony. That is the way to go about making a law something more than a farce. If there was manifested on the part of grand juries and prosecuting attorneys a bit more courage there would speedly be a decrease in the number of violations of the law.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Editors on Top.

Georgia and Virginia editors are having their time of trial, both troubles incokey elsewhere. jockey elsewhere.

Gave Skin to Sister.

NEW YORK, July 28.-Miss Minnie Mertz, of Bloomingdale, N. J., who was Mertz, of Bloomingdate, N. J., who was so badly disfigured by some one throwing sulphurle acid in her face as she slept in her bedroom at home about a month ago, was placed on the operating table at the General Hospital, in Paterson, at noon yesterday, and the knife was used by Dr. J. S. McCoy, realdent physician, in grafting skin from the bodies of a brother and two sisters of the injured girl to the burned parts of her body.

Duel on Trestle.

NEW YORK, July 28.-High up on the trestle of the New York Central Railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street in One Hundred and Twenty-Tourin Street, and Park Avenue, while trains were passing on either side of them, John Smith and James Bloomfield, of No. 560 East One Hundred and Flith Street, fought a duel for a girl with whom both are in due for a girl with whom both are in steel wrench, while Smith had a revolved with which he would be steel wrench, while Smith had a revolved and and then made his escape by jumping from the trestle to the street, a distance of about thirty feet.

Girl Disfigured.

NEW YORK, July 28 .- With a red furrow seven inches long, from the eye to the chin, to show as proof, Fannie Haythe chin, to show as proof, Fannie Hayden, sixteen years old, and living at Elizabethport, N. J., declares that an unidentified man threw sulphuric acid in her face Wednesday night. She says the attack came after she had received several letters threatening her lite because she left the Eulton Street Methoust Church and joined the East Baptist Church. She will be disfigured for life.

Finds Radium Substitute.

BERLIN, July 28 .- The German scientific world is much interested in a dis-covery made by Herr Erfeurt, a chemist,

who has succeeded in transmitting the qualities of radium to a substance he calls radiopher.

Radiopher can be made cheaply. It is of great use in medical practice, for it can be injected under the skin and in other parts of the body. It is said to possess all the qualities of the original radium. radium.

New Flying Machine.

CHICAGO, ILL, July 28.—Frank M. Mahan, of Chicago, president of the Lingren-Mahan Company, declared yeaterday that in the near future he will start for Washington in an airship of his own make and will reach that city within ten hours.

own make and will reach that city within ten hours.

"I don't simply promise success," said Mr. Mahan. "I'll do it. I have studied the aerial navigation problem for sixteen years, and I have its solution beyond the peradventure of a doubt."

Mr. Mahan's projected air ship is a dying machine, pure and simple. It will have wings like those of a bird, and these will furnish the sole progressive multve power, though they are to be worked by a gasolene angine.

Vanderbilt Quits Farming.

Vanderbilt Quits Farming.

SOUTH PARIS, MB., July 28.—Georgo W. Vanderbilt, who has recently arrived at his summer home near Lamoine, is about to abandon his farming venture here as well as at Billmore. Ho finds it unprofitable and annoying. Besides he has learned that a good many of his employes have been working agame of graft on him.

Mr. Vanderbilt arrived at his Maine estite this week. After a conference with his chief farmer, he decided there was nothing in the farming business. His example in giving it up probably will be followed by many other New Yorkors of wealth, who have discovered that the joys of the gentleman farmer are not for them.

Miss Cram Silent Again.

Miss Cram Silent Again.

LENOX, MASS., July 28.—Miss Ethel
M. Cram, of New York, who was injured three weeks ago yesterday by being
kicked by her pony, is still unconscious.
At intervals during this time sho has
moved her lips, and trembling eyelids
have given hope to anxiously watching
friends that sensate life was about to
return.

return.
Each time, however, hopes have been dashed by the slowly creeping, but seemingly irresistible cold pallor.

Glenco's Way.

Glenco's Way.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The problem of regulating the speed of autos has been solved by Glencoe. It is simple. Just make the fast-going machines "hump the bumps," and there you are.

Glencoe does not put it in any such crude way. It is simply going to "improve" Sheridan road. But this "improvement" is to consist of a six-inch bump at every crossing, and the motorist who attempts to "take the jumps" at high speed will be punished, the Glencoe village board believes, more than by any fine which could be imposed.

Work on the bumps was begun Wednesday. They will be made of brick and will be six inches high at the highest point. On each side will be a sharp point. On each side will be a sharp will be six inches sign at the instance point. On each side will be a sharp slope that will make it easy for the cars to get over, provided they are running at a moderate speed, but which will have a tendency to shoot the occupants some feet into the air if taken at

Banana Source of Nutriment.

"Professors of Dietetics," says a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette, "tell us that the banana is not, as so many fruits are, a flavor and nothing more, but a foot and a source of real nutriment. It is at once useful and delicious. It not only gratifies the palate, but supplies material for combustion and the maintenance of animal heat, while it also builds up the muscles and repairs the worn and thread-

bare nerves.
The flour made from it in the dried The flour made from it in the dried state is equal in nutritive value to rice, and how invigorating and sustaining rice is has been demonstrated in the recent achievements of the Japanese. Dried and sprinkled with sugar, a form in which it has been recently introduced into England, the upstart banana is, weight for weight, as nutritious as the

its primrose tunde—the stripping off of which is in theif a fascinating opera-tion—that the banana chiefly appeals to us. Its creamy succulence and delicate odor are inviting and its pleasant sapor odor are inviting and its pleasant sapor is a prelude to good digestion Dependent as that sapor is on an ethereal body which the coal-tar in-invigorators have not yet been able to

imitate by any chemical essence, it is a subtle stimulus to all subsequent allimentary processes. And thus it is that the banana is an eminently digostible food. No sense of oppression or drowsiness follows on a meal of it.

I have often seen a West Indian negro consume twenty stalwart bananas at a sitting, and thereafter display unwonted vivnelty. It seems to be mainly absorbed by the stomach, and this fact, together with the small amount of waste matby the stomach, and this fact, together with the small amount of waste matter it contains—95 per cont. of its substance possessing nutritive properties—has led a number of American physicians—Dr. Usery of St. Louis being prominent among them—to recommend it as a food in typhoid fever.

Its employment under

Its employment under such circum-

Its employment under such circumstances, it is said insures through the stomach an adequate surply of bland nourishment, without imposing any strain upon the attenuated and abraded alimentary canal. In other diseases and in certain dyspeptic disorders, a banana cure, like the grape cure, may prove profitable, and it seems just possible that his mild and gentle fruit may become a powerful auxiliary to our temperance reformer.

It mixes badly with alcohol in any fom and becomes indigestible when taken with spirits, and it is alleged that the habitual use of it diminishes the drink craving where it exists. This remains to be tested by experiment, but Captain Parsons of the Port Kingston, of the Direct Imperial line, suys that since the men of his shir scamen and stokers, have been allowed to partake at discretion of hananas which always form a considerable part of the cargo, the consumption of alcoholle beverages has been greatly reduced.

Perhaps some of the salutary effects of the banana may be due to the trace of copper it cantains. A little from sessential to the blood, and a little copper may subserve some useful purpose in the human economy. It subserves a highly ornamental nurpose in the case of some of the birds."

In the Cyclone District,

"It the Cyclone Distret."

"It this you what," said Gotham, entertaining his Western cousin, "everything's so high here it's almost impossible to keep a house whigh." "Well," replied the Kansan, "the winds will read the country way it's almost impossible to keep a house from going."—
In Indephia Press.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

364 B. C .- Battle of Cynoscephalae, be-

364 B. C.—Battle of Cynoscephalae, between the Thebans and Thessallans, under Pelopidas, and the forces of Alexander, Despot of Pherae, 1840—A statute was made confirming the selzures of the abbeys by Henry VIII, 1701—Battle of Carpi (War of the Spanish Succession), between the Imperialists, under Prince Eugene, and the French army in Lombardy, under the Prince Eugene, and the French army, in Lombardy, under

Marshal Catinat. 1804-The New York State Society of the to the memory of Alexander

ment to the memory of Alexander Hamilton.

1829—A number of runaway slaves from Virginia, who landed in New York, were not apprehended by the police, and consequently escaped their mas-

and consequently escaped their masters and owners.

1834—Battle of Kandahar, when Shah Sujah, the expelled Emir of Afghanistan, attempted to take the city.

1847—Thomas Staples Martin, United States senator from Virginia, born.

1854—The Danish government proclaimed a new monarchial constitution, with an imperial council of fifty members.

1844—The funeral of Major-General Mepherson occurred at Clyde, Ohlo, and was attended by 10,000 persons.

was attended by 10,000 persons. 1870—Proclamation of the French Em-peror, Napelcon III. (France-Prus-sian War). Ho affirms that the war

peror, Miputon and severe."

slan War). Ho affirms that the war "will be long and severe."

1874—An agreement of England, France and Italy to act jointly in putting an end to the Carlist War in Spain reported from Paris.

1878—Austrians enter Bosnia.

1899—Final sitting of the peace conference at The Hague.

1898—The American troops advanced from Cavite toward Malate, on the road to Manila, Jibara, on the northern coast of Cuba, outside the province not ceded by General Toral, was taken by the guaboat Nashville, the Spanish garrison retreating to Holguin.

Wood's Seeds.

Crimson Clover.

Our Southern Farmers can save for tilizer bills and increase their revenues

MILLIONS OF DOLL ARS. by sowing Crimson Clover at the last working of their Corn and Cotton crops. It is the best time to sow and you save an extra preparation of the land. Crimson Clover makes land rich in humus or vegatable metter and must it in or vegetable matter and puts it in excellent condition for the crops which follow it. It also makes

A fine winter cover crop, An excellent grazing crop, A good early forage crop, A splendid soil-improving crop.

Plowed under early in the spring, it increases the yield of corn, to-bacco, cotton or other crops which follow it, to a wonderful extent. Our sales of Crimson Cloyer seed are increasing enormously every year, and we are to-day the largest dealers in this seed in the United Sistes. Write for prices and circulars giving information about this valuable crop,

T.W. Wood & Sons, Seedsmen,

RICHMOND. VIRGINIA.
Wood's Descriptive Pall Catalogue
Issued in August, tells about all Farm
and Gardon Seeds for Fail Heating. Malled free on request.

A Committee of the Comm

July 29th.